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R+A #3447

12 December 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
Department of State

Attention : Mr. H. J. Cummings
For transmittal to: Ambassador Murphy to the attention of
Mr. Bruce L. Smith.

037.3
Z1 092
No. #3447

VIA : Lt. Raymond Deston
Chief
Central Information Division

FROM : Margaret M. Stewart
Biographical Records Section

Subject : Biographical notes on certain Nazi propagandists.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
REFERENCE DIVISION
FILE COPY
PLEASE RETURN
REF

1. Transmitted herewith are the stencils of some notes on members of Auslandsorganisation der NSDAP (Foreign Organization of the Nazi Party). This information was requested from this office by Mr. Bruce L. Smith, prior to his departure for Europe. He asked that we transmit this to him on stencils.

2. We wish to call your attention to the fact that this is simply a draft of some information available to us here. It does not constitute an R&A study.

File R+A 3447

R+A 3447

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I

INTRODUCTION

PROPAGANDA ORGANIZATION STUDY FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT - ~~Section II~~

AUSLANDSORGANISATION DER NSDAP (FOREIGN ORGANIZATION OF THE NAZI PARTY)

The precursor of the Auslands Organization or Foreign Organization, was founded in 1881 under the name of Verein für Deutschtum im Ausland (Association for Germans Abroad). The Auslandsinstitut or VDA (Volksbund für das Deutschtum im Ausland), its most important subsidiary, was founded in Stuttgart in 1917. 6/ In addition, shortly after World War 1, a number of special associations, such as the German Protective League for Germans in Frontier Regions and Abroad, sprang up. They propagandized mainly in Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, and in regions which had been taken from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles. In 1930 the Nazis, now on the threshhold of power, began to take an interest in Germans living abroad. They looked up existing organizations dealing with these, and decided, at a Party meeting in Hamburg, to establish Nazi cells within all organizations of Germans living abroad. In 1931 a special foreign department (Auslandsabteilung) in the Reichsleitung of the Party was set up with Rudolf Hess, already deputy Führer to Hitler, at its head. A special file for every Party member who lived or travelled regularly abroad was inaugurated. This later became the nucleus of a gigantic card-catalogue which the Nazis used to control very nearly all Germans living abroad. On 1 May 1931 14/ the A.O. headquarters was founded and directed in Hamburg by Dr. NIELAND (q.v.) and the section of the organization dealing with German sailors on German ships was begun. In May 1933 Hess appointed the South African German, Ernst Wilhelm BOHLE as head of this Auslandsabteilung and a large staff of linguists, economists, area experts and propaganda specialists was rapidly recruited. In 1934 it received its original name again. In 1935 the head office of the A.O. moved from Hamburg to Berlin, and set up

.....introduction

one of the biggest offices in the city. At this time the Auslandsorganisation was still a Party and not a Reich organization. That is to say, it was technically not a part of the central government body. It numbered among its members some three million German-born and racial Germans living outside the borders of the Reich, and between 70-and 100-thousand German sailors on German ships. These were important because of their peculiarly favorable opportunities to gather economic intelligence as to cargo movements etc. for the ministries at home.

In 1937 the Auslandsorganisation, by decree dated 30 January 1937 31/, was incorporated into the Reich government. Bohle was made second in command to V. Neurath in the Foreign Office. He was not responsible to the Foreign Minister however, but was the head of an autonomous bureau within the Foreign Office. Hess was still his chief. Bohle, through his position in the Foreign Office, was entitled to the rank of Staatssekretar in the civil service, and as such, sat in on all cabinet meetings. Official sanction of State and Party accrued to Bohle's work and this lasted until the Arbeitsbereiche were set up (in conquered countries) to consolidate foreign territory into the Reich)

Organizationally the AO was divided into eight territorial bureaus:

1) Northern and Eastern Europe
2) Western Europe
3) Southeast Europe
4) Italy, Switzerland, Hungary
5) Africa
6) North America
7) South America
8) Far East, Australia, England, Ireland

The nuclei set up in foreign countries were called Landesgruppen (Regional Units) and the whole foreign territory taken together was designated as Gau Ausland or Gau #43. A German source states that the leaders of these foreign outposts ranked in importance with the highest Party officials on the local level at home. Bohle was the Gauleiter of this Gau Ausland, and Alfred HESS (q.v.) was his deputy Gauleiter.1/

In addition to the eight regional divisions cited above there were ten or more further divisions or offices of the home office.

Das Propaganda Arnt der A.O.
Die Deutsche Arbeitsfront der A.O. (Office for Labor Abroad)
Das Amt für Beamte (Office of Personnel Abroad)
Amt für Erzieher (Teachers' Bureau)
Die Gaudozentenbundsführung Ausland
Die Gau Studentenbundsführung Ausland (composed of students abroad who were citizens of the Reich)
Der Gauobmann der NS Kulturgemeinde
Die Gaufuhrung des NS Rechtswahrerbundes
Die Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Deutschen Frau im Auslande
Das Jugendamt (Gebiet Ausland der Hitler-Jugend) (Youth Office of the Foreign Organisation)

A very important period of Bohle's work was before 1938, and the chief usefulness to the Party of the Auslands-Organisation was in building up and preparing for world conquest in the days before A.O. became officially accredited to the Foreign Office. However, Bohle's organization continued to influence Foriegn Policy through his access to diplomatic channels after he became associated with Ribbentrop. 6/ 7/

In 1941 differences arose between v. Ribbentrop and Gauleiter Bohle, the leader of the "organization of Germans Abroad," concerning the sphere of influence of their departments. Hitler's views on this question voiced by Martin Bormann as head of the Chancellery at that time were that the "Organisation of Germans Abroad" (sic) should under no circumstances interfere with the German Foreign Office activities and that Bohle should be relieved of his position in the Foreign Office. 38/

Source reproduces in German a letter with date line: "Führerhauptquartier, 2.8.41" addressed to Ribbentrop and signed by Bormann to the effect that the Foreign Organi„ation must from this time forth operate independently of the Foreign Office, and that Bohle must no longer continue as Staatsskeretar (Undersecretary) in the Foreign Office. Bormann adds that if Ribbentrop has any further reason to complain of Bohle he should immediately communicate with him, Bormann, on orders direct from the Führer.

According to source 3f/, the only periodical published by the Foreign Organization was a monthly called Deutsches Wollen, founded about 1939 by Heinz OTTO, chief of A.O'S press bureau, with a maximun circulation of ten or twenty thousand including both domestic and foreign subscriptions. The monthly never paid for itself and was discontinued in 1942 because of the paper shortage. Dr. OTTO was assisted in the editorial work by Dr. Alfred KOENING and two or three female staff members. 3f/

The only publication of the A.O. was Deutsches Wollen, but the VDA put out in addition to many pamphlets and manifestoes and a calender entitled "Germans all over the World" donated by German firms to addresses furnished by representatives abroad, three publications: Volksdeutsche
Deutsche Welt
Deutsche Arbeit

II. LIST OF LATTES OF THE AUSLANDSORGANISATION AND OF THE AUSLANDSINSTITUT

BEHR

BIEDERMANN

BILSE

BOHLE

AURBACH

BÜTING

FISCH

FOP

FUERBRINGER

GROTH

HASENOHRL

HELLFRITZ N

HESS, ALFRED

HESS, RUDOLPH

KLEVENOW

LEHMANN

LEHNE

LEONHARDT

LOHSE

NEUMANN

NIELAND

OTT

RUBERG

SCHELLENBERG

SCHMIDT-DECKER

SCHNAUS

SIX

STENGEL

WOELPL

WREDE

CSAKI

KAPPE

LORENZ

RÜDIGER

STEINACHER

STRÖLIN

III. BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON LEADERS IN THE AUSLANDSORGANISATION

BEHR, FRAU Vera 3a/

Gaufrauenschaftsleiterin (Chief of the Women's Section) of the Auslandsorganisation of the NSDAP 27/ as of 1940

Frau Behr was in charge of the activities of German women in foreign countries under the Third Reich. As special assistant to the Gauschulungsleiter (Regional Training Chief) of the A.O. she trained selected Nazi women to be sent to foreign countries in order to instruct German women therein Nazi ideology. 3a/

BIEDERMANN, F. 3e/

Head of the Kriegsmarine Abteilung of the Auslandsorganisation in Hamburg

In charge of organizing economic espionage service among sailors entering and leaving this port. According to source 7/ this almost unknown branch of the A.O. was its most important arm, especially during the years before World War II when Germany was ostensibly at peace with the world. In 1937 the A.O. spent more than one hundred million dollars. The Sailors' Bureau, which kept a check on German sailors, was a special department. Its hamburg headquarters had branches in Kiel, Stettin and Bremen. After the war it opened branches in all European ports occupied by the Nazis. Its membership under Biedermann numbered between seventy and one hundred thousand sailors on German ships. 7/

BISSE, Wilhelm 3/ 4/ 15/

Dezernent (Head of a Department) and Gauamtsleiter of the Auslandsabteilung der NSDAP
Vortragender Legationsrat im Auswärtigen Amt (Councillor of Legation in the Foreign Office)
Member of the Reichstag

Born 9 June 1881 in Reinbeck; protestant. Attended schools in Reinbeck and Bergedorf. 5/
Trained as a salesman and employed as a clerk
1905 sent by the Hamburg shipping firm Deutsche-Ostafrika Linie to Africa as agent in Durban, Lourenco-Marques, Zanzibar and Dar-es-salam
1907 represented shipping firm in East Africa
1910 chief agent in Dar-es-salam for the Deutsche-Ostafrika Linie
1914-1918 fought in World War I in East Africa and was taken prisoner by the British
1917-19 prisoner of war in Cairo
while employed in Africa was Reichkommissar der Kaiserlichen Marine (High Commissioner for the German Fleet) and Mitglied des Stadtrates (City Councillor) in Dar-es-salam also Assessor at the Oberlandsgericht (allowed to practice before the high court)

After World War I was in the export-import business, took business trips to America and West Africa, also to England, Holland, Sweden, Belgium, France, Portugal, Italy

BISSE, Wilhelm (continued)

1931	joined the NSDAP and worked in the Hamburg office (Auslandsabteilung der NSDAP)
July 1933	full time position in the A.O. member of the Reichstag (9te. Wahlperiode) 3/ 15/
April 1938	made Vortragender Legationsrat (Councillor of Legation in the A.O. division of the Foreign Office under F. W. Bohle

Bisse's position as Dezernent in the Auslandsorganisation dates from 1935

1944	reported head of Reichstelle Foreign Trade in Berlin 3/
1945	reported taken into custody by the Russians

BOHLE, Ernst Wilhelm 3/

Gauleiter der Auslandsorganization der NSDAP (Head of the Foreign Organization of the Nazi Party) 27/

Chef der Auslandsorganisation im Auswärtigen Amt (Chief of the Foreign Organization in the Foreign Office) by decree of 30 January 1937 17/ 4/31/ etc.

Member of the Reichstag (from 12 December 1933 on) 15/

SS Obergruppenführer 36/

Born 28 July 1903 in Bradford, England. Bohle's father emigrated to South Africa and was Landesgruppenleiter of the Union of South Africa area and professor at Capetown University. Bohle was brought up in Capetown and attended the universities of Cologne, Berlin and Handelshochschule (Trade Academy) in Berlin. He entered the export-import business in Hamburg and was active in business there from 1924 to 1930. From 1930 to 1933 he owned his own automobile-parts business in Hamburg. In 1931 he was a member of the new foreign organization of the NSDAP as expert on questions relating to South and Southwest Africa. In 1932 he inspected foreign units abroad. In 1933 he was elected to the Reichstag and to the Auswärtiger Ausschuss (Foreign Committee) of the Reichstag. Bohle in May 1933 was made head of the Auslandsorganisation (sources differ as to the exact day). On 3 October 1933 the Foreign Organisation was placed under the jurisdiction of Hess, the Deputy Führer, and Bohle, as Gauleiter , were on his staff. The organization was still called the Auslandsabteilung of the NSDAP, and did not receive the title Auslandsorganisation der NSDAP until 17 February 1934. The first phase of its work was the consolidation of already existing Nazi groups abroad and the establishment of new local groups. Bohle's special areas were South Africa and North America. 3/

1936 Bohle caused the main part of the Auslandsorganisation to be separated from the marine division which remained in Hamburg while the headquarters moved to Berlin. Since there was friction between Bohle's organization and Neurath's Foreign Office, the arrangement to consolidate the two under the Foreign Office banner was decreed on 30 January 1937. According to the new law, the chief of the Party's Organization for Germans abroad received authority to direct, within the Foreign Office, all affairs concerning German citizens abroad. 5/ His jurisdiction was no longer restricted to Party members. He was awarded the Gold Party

BOHLE, Ernst Wilhelm (continued)

Badge by Hitler personally. 17/ After his appointment to the Foreign Office Bohle systematically planted politically-trained agents in the consular and diplomatic corps. As Staatssekretär in the F.O. he could use members of the regular Foreign Service in his work. 6/ He wrote many books and articles, one widely quoted appeared in Germany Speaks, a symposium by 21 leading German Party and State members published in 1938. In it Bohle denied any militaristic aims in his effort to bring overseas Germans back into the Reich.

Reported captured by the American Third Army 27 May 1945. Interned at Oberürsel, Hessen. 3f/

1941 dismissed as Staatssekretär in the F.O. after differences with Ribbentrop upon direct orders from Hitler 38/

BURBACH, Friedrich or Friedhelm 3/ 9/ 30/

First Leader of the Nazi Foreign Organization in Spain and Portugal

Early history	unknown. Resident of Oporto, Portugal before 1930.
1930	began to build up a Nazi organization in Portugal
from 1930 on	worked as an "export merchant" in Lisbon. Source states that the article of export for which subject sought a market was National Socialism. 9/
30 Jan. 1933	promoted to be Nazi Foreign Commissioner for Spain and Portugal after working closely with Portuguese authorities during 1931 and 1932 9/
1934	made head of Abteilung IV in the home office of the Auslandsorganisation (then merely the Auslandsabteilung of the NSDAP-headquarters in Hamburg)
1936	appointed head of a territorial group comprising Great Britain, France, the Iberian peninsula and French and Spainsh Morocco, Luxembourg and the Netherlands in the home office now moved to Berlin 30/
1938	reported an active member of the German Gestapo in Western Europe 3c/ and head of all the Foreign Organization work in Spain and Portugal 3c/
1942	German General in Bilbao-source says he came up from Party ranks 3h/

Source 9/ quotes a letter written by Burbach to his protégé Walter Zuchristian in Barcelona and dated 12 August 1933 as follows: "The organization in Spain can count on a large subsidy." On 12 June 1933 source states that subject wrote to the same correspondent:"We are biding our time." In 1934 some fifty local sections and supporting units were reportedly established in Spain and Spanish Morocco. 9/ These Nazi propaganda cells were camouflaged, according to source, within the Framework of the local Party organizations:

Studentenbund Ausland
NS Kulturgemeinde
Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Deutschen Frau im Ausland 9/

See HEILERMANN

III. BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON LEADERS IN THE AUSLANDSORGANISATION

BUTTING, Dr. Otto

Attaché at the German Legation in the Netherlands -- member of Bohle's staff

Appointed by the Nazis about 1938 to organize NSDAP members in the Netherlands. He is listed as President of the German Citizens' Association there. Had been an unsuccessful nose-and-throad specialist in small South German town. Rose in the Nazi ranks through skilful agitation in Austria. Took no part in the work of the Dutch Legation but reported direct to Bohle in Germany. Source says he was disorderly and inefficient but got things done through sheer willpower, rage, persistence, trial and error method. 3/ Was expelled from the Netherlands by the Dutch police just before the German invasion May 1940. On 15 October 1940 this area was made an Arbeitsbereich.
A U. S. Army source reveals that a parcel found in a coat near the German Legation (in the Hague?) showed Butting to be the head of a wide-spread German espionage network. An assistant, identified only as 'Jonathan' had been the coordinator of information gathered by Butting's spies. 3c/ and 3d/ As far as source knows was not given a position in the inistry upon his return to Germany after expulsion.

EHRICH, Emil (Willi Heinrich) Dr. Phil. 3/ 5/ 24/ 25/

Landesgruppenleiter in Italien der A.O. (Chief of the Italian Group of the Auslandsinstitut)
Gesandschaftsrat in Rom (First Councillor of the Embassy in Rome) 25/

Leiter d. Kultursamtes d. Auslands-Organisationen d. NSDAP

Born 10 August 1908 in Scheppau (Braunschweig). Abitur 1929. Studied in Göttingen, was an Austauschstudent (exchange scholar) in England and taught in the Bromley school in Kent. He obtained his Ph.D. from Göttingen, in December 1932.

1933: became active in the Auslands-Organisation der NSDAP.
1934: married Ilfrieda Dieseke and became Mitherausgeber (co-publisher of the NS Lehrerbund publication Die Deutsche Schule im Ausland
1935: lived in Berlin and headed the NS Lehrer bund
1937: became chief of the Auslands-Organisation department of the Party Press Office
wrote Die AuslandsOrganisation der NSDAP issued in pamphlet form by the Hochschule f. Politik and "presenting a candid picture of the agency's structure and functions" 3a/

ESP, Henry

Landesgruppenleiter of the A.O. in Hungary 3e/ 3f/

Reported to have attended festive meeting of the Hungarian-German Society in Budapest 22 October 1943. 19/

III. BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON LEADERS IN THE AUSLANDSORGANISATION

GOSSMAN, Dr. Ernst

Leader of the Nazi Party in Sweden -- Head of the A.O. in Sweden replacing STENGEL q.v.

Born about 1905; joined the NSDAP 1933; had a law practice in Kiel; came to Berlin in 1936 or 1937, served in the Rechtsamt (Legal Office) of the Auslands-organisation until made Legationssekretär (Secretary of Legation) in the Foreign Office 1941 or 1942; went to Paris as Gesandschaftsrat (Councillor of Embassy) in the German Embassy, then became head of the A.O. in Sweden and remained in this post up to the end of World War II. Was a member of a group from the German Legation in Sweden whom the Swedes decided to intern according to a report of 5 May 1945, the others being Count von Schulenburg, bank representative von Goltz and a man named Dienandt.

GROTHE, Willy 15/

Gauamtsleiter der Auslands-Organisation der NSDAP
SA Standartenführer

Born 30 January 1886 in Hamburg; evangelical-lutheran. Attended Oberrealschule in Hamburg. Entered the Hamburg export business after training in salesmanship.
1906-1927 export-import business in West Africa, Nigeria and the Gold Coast for the Deutscher Kamerun Gesellschaft and Findlay and Co.
1914-1918 prisoner-of-war in England
1927 returned to Germany and became active in the Hamburg office of Findlay and Co.
1931 helped to found the Hamburg office of the Auslandsorganisation in Hamburg and was active in it.
1930 joined the NSDAP
30 January 1938 awarded the Gold Party button
1936 member of the Reichstag

HASENÖHRL, Franz Xaver Ministerialrat 4/ 33/ 34/

Amtsleiter of the A.O. and Head of Abteilung VII in the Propaganda Ministry this was the so-called Abwehr or Defense Against Foreign Lies Department) 1935

Born 2 August 1891 in Vienna. Was a professional Army Officer, severely wounded in World War I. After the war became a salesman in the Far East, travelled in Asia and America. Founded and directed the Landesgruppe China (Regional Unit in China) for the NSDAP. 1933 returned to join the Main Office of the Auslands-Organisation in Berlin. 4/ 1935 Head of the Abteilung VII (Abwehr-or-Defense against Lies-Department) in the Reichsministerium für Volksaufklarung und Propaganda. April 1938 on the Führer's list of proposed members of the Reichstag - not elected 33/

III. BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON 20 KEY MEN IN THE AUSLANDSORGANIZATION

HELLERMANN, Hans 34/ 35/ 9/ 28/

Landesgruppenleiter der A.O. in Spain 3/ and Oberbereichsleiter - 1944 29/
Leiter der Ruckwanderungsamt der A.O. (Head of the Returnees Bureau of the A.O.)
Referent fur Internierte wesen - A.O. (authority on Interned Persons)

Born about 1907. Severely wounded in World War II. Lived for many years in Barcelona and was a member of the Hellermann-Philippi Importing Company there. 9/ Subject worked for the Nazi Party in Spain before the seizure of power and also was the last and most recent head of the A.O. there, succeeding Walter Zuchristian. Was one of those who cloaked his propaganda and espionage activities under activity in a commercial firm. It was proved, according to source 9/, that Hellermann gave orders to the Gestapo. An article by Julis Ortiz in the 5 September 1942 issue of Solidaridad Obrera (periodical published in Mexico) states that the head of the Spanish Falangist Movement Agusto Ibanez Serrano, was under the direction of Hellermann, whom source calls a "notorious spy for the Gestapo both abroad and at home." 28/ On 10 September 1944, subject, representing Gauleiter Bohle, welcomed repatriated Germans back to the Reich at Saarbrucken railway station. Hellermann was last seen by source 3f/ (Bohle) travelling in company with Karl Nahrath in the direction of Karlsbad 8 May 1945 to get within the American lines.

HESS, Alfred

Stellvertretender Gauleiter (Deputy Leader) for Ernst W. BOHLE, head of A.O., in the Berlin Office 5/ 27/

Ernst Bohle himself, in an interview with a State Department official at Oberursel internment camp 8 September 1945 is the source for the information that Alfred Hess is the younger brother of Rudolph HESS, that before his appointment as Deputy Gauleiter of A.O. he was Landesgruppenleiter in Egypt, 3a/ and that he organized the overseas trade department of the Auslandsorganisation. He was removed from his deputy's position on 10 April 1941, according to Bohle, who thinks that the younger Hess was captured by Americans shortly after this. The fact of his appointment is confirmed on page 16 of source 5/ and in OSS report from the Central European political faction. 3e/

HESS, Rudolf Walther Richard, Reichsminister 2/ 3/ 15/ 7/

Stellvertreter des Fuhrers (Second-in-Command to Hitler) in the NSDAP-1933-1941
Reichsminister ohne Geschaftsbereich (Reich Minister without Portfolio) 1938-1941
Mitglied des Geheimen Kabinettsrats (Member of the secret Cabinet Council)
Mitglied des Ministerrats fur die Reichsverteidigung (Member of the Ministerial Council for the Defense of the Reich), 1939-194-
Member of the Reichstag 1933
SS Obergruppenfuhrer 1941

HESS, Rudolf Walther Richard (continued)

Many Nazi organizations in which membership was compulsory and limited, such as the NS Studentenbund, NS Lehrerbund, NS Frauenschaft, NS Dozentenbund owed their existence to the initiative of Rudolf Hess. 3/ His power to determine Membership qualifications in the Nazi Party and its affiliated organizations stemmed from his closeness to the Führer and the latter's absolute confidence in him. Hess had great influence over all phases of German university life and organization, and it was through the various affiliations of this that he extended his influence into the Auslandsorganisation, and through it organized the so-called Verbindungsstab (Liaison Staff) the purpose of which was world-wide espionage. Hess, in 1925, worked with Karl Haushofer and the Geo-political Institute in Munich. For it he wrote a paper on Japanese espionage (1927-1929) comprising 132 typewritten pages or approximately 40,000 words. This book was kept at the Institute and could be consulted by people who had connections there until 1936. It was then made secret. 7/ Nazi sources of information on Rudolph HESS do not, as a rule, say much about this phase of the work he did for the NSDAP. Source 7/ states authoritatively, however that the pattern of Hitler's expansionist policy was blueprinted by Haushofer and Hess before ever it reached the general staff in the years between the seizure of power (1933) and the declaration of war (1939). The Auslandsorganisation (Organization of Germans living Abroad) was one of the bodies, together with the Intelligence Service of the War Ministry under Nicolai and the Foreigh Department of the Gestapo under Heinrich Himmler and Richard Heydrich, the Reich Colonial Office under General von Epp and others, subordinate to the Liaison Staff. 7/ Bohle's membership on this staff dated from 1935. But Hess's connection was much earlier. According to source he created it, and was Chairman of it. The members of the Auslandsorganisation in foreign countries carried out the plan, or played their part.

Hess was born in Alexandria, Egypt 26 April 1896, and attended school there for six years. From 1908 to 1911 he attended school in Godesberg, Germany and prepared to take over his father's business in Alexandria. He served in World War I, joined the Air Corps in 1918 and took part in nationalistic demonstrations with the Freikorps Epp and the Thulegesellschaft. In June 1920 he joined the NSDAP, and in 1923 played a role in the Beer Hall Putsch. Became an active leader in the SA, organizing students especially. Eventually rose to great power in the Party through his early association with Hitler in Munich.

KLEVENBERG, 3/ 3e/ 36/

Nazi propaganda chief in Norway as of 1942. Sent a confidential circular to Quisling propagandists asking them not to write anything on the church issue; this was part of an attempt on the part of the German authorities to restrain Quislingites in their conflict with the National Norwegian Church. Others in the Hauptabteilung Propaganda in Norway, which, like the agency in Holland, was a civilian agency within the office of the Reichskommissar, were:

Ministerialrat Dr. G.W. Muller
Friedrich Grebe
SS Officer Raupenbacher
Hans Friedrich Neumann (q.v.)

KLEVENBERG (continued)

Immediately after the taking over of Norway the Oslo radio was used to counter loyal Norwegian boradcasts and "hostile rumors" in accordance with the fundamental principle of the German propaganda machine to keep the period of the interruption of the regular flow of news as short as possible. This was possible only by keeping on the old A.O. staff for the time being, and adding to it members of the Propaganda companies who were members of the Progaganda Ministry in uniform under orders from the Army (Wehrmacht) Press Officer. An example of an important member of the Ministry detailed to work in a Propaganda company was Hans Fritzsche, sent to the Eastern Front in 1942.

LEHMANN, Dr. Charlotte

Head of the A. O.'s book section in the Berlin Office from 1942 to 1945

Born about 1905. Sent books cleared with the Propaganda Ministry to Landesgruppen all over the world. Last seen in the Berlin Office 1945.

LEHNE, Walter 3f/

Head of the Amt für Erzieher of the Auslandsorganisation from about 1936 to 1943. 27/ The staff consisted of Lehne plus two to three clerks and typists, with the help, during 1939 and 1940 of a certain Herr Kuhn whose name source cannot remember. After 1943 the Amt practically ceased to function, according to informant. 3f/ Source adds that Lehne taught elementary school in Guatemala, speaks Spanish but no English. Member of NS Lehrer bund

LEONHARDT, Major Ernst 22/

A.O. leader in Switzerland 1942

A large demonstration of supporters of the Volksbund in South Germany was to have taken place in Singen. Major Leonhardt (retired) was to have spoken. "Since his flight from Switzerland is supposed to occupy directorial position in Wiesenthal but in reality looks after affairs for the Swiss volunteer corps of the Waffen SS" Source reports that it was learned that the 15 October 1942 demonstration of 'Leonhardt Swiss' was cancelled at the last moment by orders of the German Secret Police (Gestapo). 22/ In 1943 subject is reported having established the Nationalsozialisticher Schweizerbund in Austria with headquarters in Vienna. These were volunteers for the war on the Eastern Front for which he had unsuccessfully tried to find men in Switzerland.

LOHSE, Gunther 3f/ 3g/

Legationsrat in the Foreign Office and aide to Bohle
Head of the German Press Section of the Presseamt of the F. O.

LOHSE, Gunther (continued)

Born about 1912, well-educated, fanatically devoted to Ribbentrop, in close touch with the SS, particularly Friedrich HEISS, editor of VOLK UND REICH. Awarded honorary doctorate by the University of Prague. Appointed to press position by Ribbentrop personally in 1938.

NEUMANN, Dr. Hans Friedrich Ministerialdirektor

Gauleiter for the A.O. in Norway, i.e. Landesgruppenleiter 1/
(head of organization dealing with German immigrants in Norway and also in charge of so-called Einsatzstab Neumann - (labor recruiting office Hermann) 18/
SS Obersturmbannführer 2/ 3d/
SS war correspondent 1944

One source lists Newmann as Hans Hendrik. 3b/ Sources agree that he was high in the Nazi councils in Norway, and that he was frequently recalled to Berlin for conferences in company with Terboven and other quislings. 1/ 3e/ According to source 18/ the Einsatzstab Neumann was primarily for the purpose of police and political supervision and had its own representatives in all lower branches of the administration.

NIELAND, Dr. Hans, Senator Hamburg 1/

Born 1900 3 October in Hagen, Westfalia; protestant
1918 Kanonier
1922 student of statecraft in Hamburg
1925 training for the export trade in Hamburg
1927 training for the administrative career in Westfalia
1927-28 student of law and Referendar in Altona
30 January 1926 joined the NSDAP (Party member #33.333) 2/
1930 Organisationsleiter Gau Hamburg
May 1931 Founder and head of the Auslandsabteilung d. NSDAP (Foreign Section of the Nazi Party
5 March 1933 Police President in Hamburg
18 May 1933 Senator and Member of the Landesregierung (Provincial government) in Hamburg
1 January 1934 Senator in the Hamburg Finanzverwaltung (revenue office)
Member of the Reichstag (not listed in the 1938 list of members)

Sources on Nieland:

1/ Wer Ist's, 1935, p.
2/ Cuno Horkenbach Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute, 1935, p. 994
3/ National Socialism: Basic Principles etc.
published by the Division of European Affairs, Special Unit
State Department Washington 1943

III 20 KEY MEN in the AUSLANDSORGANISATION

OTT, Heinz, M.D.

Lecturer in South America for the A.O. 3f/

Source calls him 'an old Party orator' -- sent to South America in '36-'37 by the Propaganda Amt of the A.O. Source states that this Amt would have liked to engage in literary propaganda but 'not one decent novel about Auslandsdeutschtum has appeared since 1933'. Note - there is a Hans OTT, M.D. listed as a junior physician in the medical detachment of the SS in Dachau. He was born about 1913. 3a/

RUBERG, Fritz Bernhard 24/

Deputy Gauleiter of the Foreign Organisation of the NSDAP
SS Brigadeführer. Hauptbereichsleiter, member of the Reichstag.

Born in 1897, war service 1914-18, member of a Free Corps, stayed for some time in Africa and America, Party official.

SCHMIDT-DECKER, Felix

Head of the Propaganda Amt of the A.O. in the Berlin Office 1937 29/

Spoken of by source 20 as "Gauleiter Bohle's propaganda organizer for the Organization for Germans Abroad." Schmidt-Decker is reported to have broadcast personally, in regular transmission, a program called "Germans All Over the World" (a weekly information bulletin on the work of the organization), and another called "Socialism and Germans Abroad" (an inventory of social and welfare achievements in Germany and German communities outside the Reich). Every other Sunday since 1940 (as of 1943) organized a program for sailors called "Beacon Lights of Home" transmitted by the A.O. It consisted of uplift talks, patriotic music and marches and of personal messages to sailors from their families and friends in Germany. 20/ 1944 was chairman of wartime propaganda conference held in Berlin 21/

Schmidt-Decker's early history included a long stay in Argentina, and a shorter one in Uruguay, where he was Landesgruppenleiter and Propagandaleiter for the A.O. Bohle says he was born about 1905, and that his parents live in Frankfort-am-Main. As of April 1945, according to source, he was still in Berlin. The date of his joining the A.O. staff in Berlin was 1937.

As leader of the Propaganda Amt of the A.O. Schmidt-Decker was in constant communication, source says, with the Propaganda Abteilung of the Reichspropagandaministerium (Abteilung IV) whose head at this time was Alfred Ingemar BERNDT.(q.v.) It was Schmidt-Decker's business to see that the overseas Germans had an opportunity to share whatever was being given away, whether entertainment, or carloads of vitamin pills (for which the grateful outlanders sent in exchange carloads of oranges (Spain) or whatever their adopted countries produced. 20/

SCHMIDT-DECKER, Felix (continued)

Personal data: Schmidt-Decker came from a poor family and was not able to attend a university. Was married twice, name of first wife unknown, second wife a film actress whose stage name was Inge Burge. They have one or two children who are living at Amberg, Bavaria with their mother. Schmidt-Decker is protestant, but according to source "not serious about religion". He served with the armed forces for a short time during World War II, was slightly wounded, and returned after a brief period to propaganda work. Speaks fluent Spanish, little or no English or French.

No confirmation was found for Bohle's statement that Schmidt-Decker headed the propagands division of the Reichspropagandaministerium at the same time that he performed this office for the A.O.

SCHNAUS, Erich 3f/

Head of the Personalamt of the A.O. from 1938 or 1939 to 1945

Born about 1905 in Thüringen, probably of peasant stock. Probably did not attend university. Probably joined the NSDAP between 1930 and 1933. As far as source can remember subject was in business in Spain during that period.
1934 served in A.O.'s Hamburg office and served until
1938 or '39 when he became head of Personalamt in Berlin.
was made an SS Standartenführer and became A.O.'s liaison officer with Amt VI of the Sicherheitsdienst and with the Abwehr (military intelligence)

No further information on SCHNAUS

SCHELLENBERG, Walther

Head of Landesgruppe U.S.A. in the Auslandsorganisation 3e/
SS Obergruppenführer (Full General in the SS) 3b/

Born 13 March 1894 in Wiesbaden; came to United States twice, once in 1929 and once in 1936; left the United States finally on 16 July 1941 after having filed an alien registration form on 19 December 1940.3/ Reported to have served in the German Army from 1914 to 1918 and to have earned a commission in the German Army Reserve. Reported an early member of the Canaris espionage group 7/. When filing alien registration form admitted membership in the NSDAP. According to the State Department subject was employed by the German consulate in New York. Held a position directly under Kaltenbrunner in the Sicherheitsdienst in Germany 3e/ and as an SS General was one of the officers directly responsible for the Buchenwald, Dachau and Belsen atrocities 34/. Was supervisor of Sicherheitsdienst agents in Turkey in October 1944. State Department Plain Cable from Stockholm dated 6 June 1945 calls him Germany's most dangerous spy. 3g/

SIX, Dr. Prof. Franz Alfred 3b/ 4/ 16/ 24/

Leiter Abteilung VII in Reichssicherheitshauptamt (Reich Security Office) of the Ministry of the Interior) of which Heinrich Himmler was Reichsführer and Reichskommissar for the Strengthering of German Folkdom - 1939 18/

SIX, Dr. Prof. Franz Alfred (continued)

Präsident des Auslandwissenschaftlichen Instituts (German Institute for the Study of Foreign Countries)

Leiter der Kultur-politischen Abteilung im Auswärtigen Amt - Gesandter Ier Klasse - (Head of the Department for Culture and Politics in the Foreign Office) as of 1943 32/

SS Oberführer

Professor at the University of Berlin 13/
Editor-in-Chief of Kleine Auslandskunde concerned with studies of foreign countries and geopolitical questions

Born 12 August 1909 in Mannheim. Attended Oberrealschule, passed his Abitur, studied political science and history. Member of the NS Schulerbund of the A.O.

1929 joined the NSDAP
1930 active in the Heidelberg NS Studentenbund
SA Sturmführer
1933 Assistant in the Institut für Zeitungswissenschaft in the University of Heidelberg (assistant in journalism school)
1934 Pressechef und Leiter des Reichsfachschule Zeitungswissenschaft (Head of this Inst.)
1935 Instructor in Journalism at the University of Königsberg 31/
1936 wrote a book on Nazi propaganda which presented an illuminating insight into its aims and techniques 3a/
1937 his work in Dept VII of the Ministry of the Interior 16/ included deciding which publications should be banned or recommended. As head of this department Six became Himmler's deputy in the so-called Arbeitskreis of the NS Bibliography. 26/ (Note - Dept. VII of the RMI was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Reichsarbeitsführer 18/ and no longer listed under RMI)*
1938 promoted to Standartenführer 13/
1940 wrote Reich und Westen, outlining German plans for domination in the West 3a/
1942 collaborated on Dokumente der Dt. Politik and Zeitschrift f. Politik and Jahrbuch f. Weltpolitik 13/
1943 Foreign Office position as above 32/

*Source 18/ contends that since the Arbeitsbereich (Sphere of Operations) provided for an intensification of Party activity beyond those of the A.O., this new institution, created during the war, was taken out of the Foreign Organization under Bohle, and placed directly under Reichsleiter Martin Bormann, Deputy in the Führer's Chancellery. In this way, territory prepared for conquest by the A.O. was consolidated after conquest by State and Party "Arbeitsbereich."

STENGEL, Friedrich Wilhelm 3c/ 3d/ 3f/ 34/

Landesgruppenleiter Sweden 1934-1942 and Switzerland 1942-1945 of the Foreign Organisation of the NSDAP

Engineer by profession, employed by Elektro-Standard A/B Stockholm. Confidential source in Sweden (1943) calls him one of the most active and powerful Nazis in Sweden. Information from the Neue Zürcher Zeitung of 7 May 1945 shows that he was

STENGEL, Friedrich Wilhelm (continued)

expelled from Switzerland as of May 1945 after having given Foreign Organisation employees two weeks' wages and told them that the Party offices in Switzerland would close (17 April 1945) 34/ In 1942 Swedish newspapers reported that he was replaced as leader of the Nazi Party in Sweden by Gossman. 3f/ Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, interviewed at P/W internment camp in Oberursel, Germany, said to interviewer that he, source, had seen Stengel at Oberursel. 3f/

WOELPL, Anton or Alfons 3/

Head of the Rassenpolitisches Amt (Racial Policy Office) in the A.O. as of Feb. 1945
Gauschulungsleiter (Regional Training Chief) in Belgium

Born about 1900. Educated as a schoolteacher in Bavaria. Family probably lives in Augsburg or Munich. Joined the NSDAP in 1930. Described by Bohle as "ein glanzender Redner," and next to Schmidt-Decker, A.O's best propaganda man. Travelled all over Europe lecturing and training orators. Reported 21 April 1944 as having made a speech at the celebration of the Führer's birthday in Brussels. Reported in the Pariser Zeitung of 4 May 1944 as scheduled to speak at a Führerkorps labormeeting to be opened in Paris that day. 32/

As head of the Rassenpolitisches Amt of the A.O. subject had to do with instructing Germans about to return to the Reich on matters of racial policy, making decisions on anti-semitic questions, and in general with the maintenance of "racial purity" in the ranks of the A.O. 3c/. As head of a training section would have been in charge of a speakers' training course. 6/ In the P/W interview cited in source list source 3f/ (Bohle) alleges that Woelpl was divorced in December 1944 and remarried Fmmy Becker, former wife of Wolfgang DELFS-FRITZ, whom source says was also a member of A.O.'s Berlin staff. 3f/

THOMSEN 3f/

Held a post in A.O.'s Propaganda Amt 1942 to 1945

Born about 1902/ a merchant in Montevideo/ came to Germany about 1942 and went to work at once in A.O. Worked on film or radio programs, source cannot remember which.

FEUERRIEGEL fnu 3f/

Born about 1916. Was a first lieutenant in World War II, and with the A.O. in Berlin for a short time in 1944. Was then sent to Spain for foreign experience. Source believes him to be in Madrid today.

Additional Personalities at the Central Office
of the Auslandsorganisation in Berlin

AUGFNER, Walter, Acting Chief Judge of Party Court, and Acting Head, Dep't. for Civil Servants, A.O.

BLANKENHORN, Karl Head of the Organisationsamt A.O.

CHRISTIANS, George Head of the Foreign Trade Department A.O.

RUBERG, Bernhard, STABAMTSLEITER of the A.O.---also SS Brigadeführer 3/ 27/

BOEHRINGER, Erich Propaganda Attache in Greece as of 1943 3e/ 36/

WREDE, Dr. Walter 3a/ 3e/

Landesgruppenleiter A.O.
Head of the Auslandsorganisation in Greece succeeding Erich BOEHRINGER* 18/
Director of German Archeological Institute in Athens
Leiter des Amts Auslandspresse of the Reichpressestelle of the NSDAP (Head of the Foreign Press Division of the Party Press Office of the NSDAP) - title: Reichamtsleiter 23/

Born 5 June 1893. Was Privatdozent (Instructor) at the University of Marburg in 1928. Source says subject secretly turned Nazi before 1933, and became one openly at the earliest possible moment. It is not known at what date he became head of the Nazi Party in Greece. Source terms Wrede an archeologist completely at the disposal of the Nazi cause in Greece. 3a/

*Source 18/ p. 46 says that Erich BOEHRINGER was "Propaganda (cultural) Attaché" at the German Legation in Greece, while Wrede (p.47) was attached to the German Archeological Institute in Athens.

AUSLANDSINSTITUT

I

INTRODUCTION

The Deutsches Auslandsinstitut was founded in 1917 with the express purpose of furthering German interests abroad by maintaining contact with all those of German extraction who had migrated or were migrating to foreign countries. Established in Stuttgart because of the heavy emigration originating from southwestern Germany, its scope was not restricted to this section. In fact the DAI possesses the most comprehensive collection of material concerning all Germandom abroad. Even in pre-Nazi days, however, it was not merely a reseach institute. Its diverse collections of material were always available in the interest of Germandom abroad, and the DAI furthermore not only engaged in propagandistic work through its magazines, press releases, and the publication of books, but also had departments for advice to emigrants, for employment, legal matters, and information. Evidence demonstrating the close tie-up between the DAI and the Nazi Party is conclusive. Immediately after the Nazis came into power, an established institution (VDA) whose general ideas and aims were in conformity with those of the Nazis, was promptly Gleichgeschaltet, i.e. put under direct Nazi control through reorganization. An account of the procedure appeared in the official National Socialist newspaper organ of Württemberg, the Stuttgart N.S. Kurier of 21 September 1933:

> "In the course of the revolutionary turn of events, an emergency ensued, which required the chief supervisory authorities of the Württemberg government to install for the maintenance of the work a Committee of Reorganization, to which were transferred all powers. The committee had the task of appointing the new chairman of the Institute,

"who then was to appoint the Board of Directors, and in agreement with the Government offices work out the new statutes.

"The head of the Committee of Three, Dr. Steinacher, Reichsführer of the VDA, declared that they have found the right man in Chief Mayor STRÖLIN (q.v.). The task of the committee concluded with this."

The first paragraph of a report on the 1933 annual meeting of the DAI appearing in the authoritative Stuttgart newspaper, Stuttgarter Neues Tageblatt of 21 September 1933, shows the status of the DAI in the new Nazi state:

"This year's annual meeting of the Deutsches USLAND-INSTITUT stood entirely under the sign of the new National Socialist Germany....The racial German idea has finally won through. Representatives of the authorities and of pan-German organizations were present in great numbers at the annual meeting and the demonstration."

Privy Councillor Dr. Rödiger, as representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of the Interior at the session, brought greetings from Foreign Minister von Neurath, and stated that "both ministries had always followed with great interest the work of the DAI." Deputy Gauleiter Schmidt, representing Dr. Geobbels states: "The local Party leadership (Gauleitung) is prepared to cooperate through thick and thin with the new officers of the DAI."

After 1933 the DAI, although remaining nominally a private group, according to reliable sources became independent financially of the industrial and trade concerns engaged in foreign commerce which had previously supported it. Money was lavishly granted by the German government and by the city of Stuttgart, and other public funds were put at its disposal. In this way its operation could be directly controlled by the Nazi state. 6/ Dr. Ehrich, in his authoritative pamphlet entitled the Foreign Organization of the NSDAP states explicitly that the DAI "works

in hea - cooperation with the Foreign Organization." 5/ Also it is known that the Institu. gave schooling courses for Germans from abroad and assisted in the work of training leaders and agents who carried on the Party's work in foreign lands. A confidential report on this special schooling work conducted by the DAI for the Foreign Organization states:

> "All persons who in future aspire to hold an office in the Foreign Organization abroad, such as that of Landesgruppenleiter, Ortsgruppenleiter, or some Party function carrying with it the title of Amtswalter (office-holder), must now submit to a training course given in one of a number of so-called Schulungslager (indoctrination camps) where the candidates take up communal residence for brief periods usually lasting a fortnight, and are given the necessary intensive grounding in the principles of National Socialism." 6/

KEY MEN IN THE AUSLANDSINSTITUT - State Department Request

CSAKI, Dr. Richard

Leiter d. dtsch. Auslandsinst. or Volksbund für das Deutschtum im Ausland in Stuttgart (Head of VDA)

Born 4 April 1886 in Hermannstadt. Protestant. Attended the universities of Königsberg, Klausenburg, Berlin and Bonn. Served in World War I, was an officer in the Austrian Army. 1922 to 1930 leader of an organization in Roumania called Kultur-Amt d. Deutschen in Rumanien

1932-1933 Hauptgeschaftsführer der Verband Deutschen in Rumänien (Business Manager of the Union of Germans in Roumania)
Member of the editorial staff of the magazine "Ostland" specializing in information for Auslanddeutschen (Germans living abroad)

1933 Recalled to Germany to head the Stuttgart organization succeeding Steinacher, q.v.
Wrote Volksdeutsche Reisebuch für Europa and other books concerning Germans abroad

1935 Was associated with Karl Haushofer in raising the membership of VDA to one million and a half members 3f/

Csaki was a Transylvanian Saxon. 6/

KAPPE, Walter 6/ 7/

Head of Comradeship U.S.A. of DAI (Deutsches Auslands Institut)
Editor-in-Chief of the DAI periodical "Deutschtum im Ausland"

Author of circular letters sent out from the Central Office of the Comradeship U.S.A. in Stuttgart urging renaturalization of foreign Germans, first meeting held in Stuttgart shortly before the outbreak of war. Kappe became a lieutenant in the German Army and was stationed in France. Had sailed home 1935 from America where he was succeeded in his organizing work by Walter Schellenberg (q.v.) This work began in Chicago in 1925 with the founding of a society called Teutonia. Kappe was a charter member. In Stuttgart subject was Group Leader, in Munich Sepp Schuster occupied this position in the Comradeship U.S.A. (Kameradschaft U.S.A.) In 1942 the March-April issue of Deutschtum im Ausland disclosed that Walter KAPPE was managing editor on leave for military service. 6/

LORENZ, Werner 2/ 4/ 15/

Bevollmächtigter des Beauftragter für Aussenpolitischen Fragen der NSDAP
(Plenipotentiary on the staff of the Commissioner for Foreign Political Questions in the Party -- on the staff of the Führer's Deputy)
Chef derAuslandsinstitut
(Head of the League for Germandom Abroad)
SS Obergruppenführer 2/

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON KEY MEN IN THE AUSLANDSORGANISATION AND IN THE AUSLANDSINSTITUT.

LORENZ, Werner (contined)

Born 2 October 1891 in Grunhof bei Stolp, Pomerania. Protestant, fought in World War I having been a Fahnenjunker (Color-bearer) at the age of 12. Since 1929 active in the NSDAP. 4/

1931 entered the Danzig SS
1933 member of the Prussian Diet
member of the Reichstag
1931-34 head of the Oberabschnitt Nord-Ost in Königsberg
1934-37 head of Oberabschnitt Hamburg
Stadtrat in Hamburg

Jan. 1937 head of the Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle (Redistribution Centers) for Germans returning from abroad

RÜDIGER, Prof. Dr. Hermann

Chief of the Deutsches Auslands Institut in Stuttgart 3/
Auslanddeutschtum Dozent (Lecturer on Germandom Abroad) at the University of Hohenheim in Wurttemberg as of 1938 37/

The March-April 1942 issue of the DAI periodical Deutschtum im Ausland names subject as Manager of the Institute succeeding Dr. Richard Csaki who now became a member of its Board of Directors 6/

STEINACHER, Hans 1/ 2/ 3f/

Reichsführer of the Auslandsinstitut and Volksbund für das Deutschtum im Ausland 1933

Born 22 May 1892 in Bleiberg-Kreuth in Kärnten (Carinthia) Austria. Attended school in Klagenfurt and university in Frankfort am Main where he obtained the degree of Dr. rer. pol. with honors. Twice wounded in World War I, awarded the Iron Cross 1st and 2nd class, several other military decorations. Worked for the independence of Carinthia. 1921 supervised plebiscites in border countries: Silesia, Tyrol and in Odenburg. 1923 worked against separatism in the Saar and worked in secret intelligence (Abwehr) under different false names.
1925 in the distribution-center of propaganda to foreign Germans
1928 Leiter der Mittelstelle für Deutsches Auslandsbücherei (head of the distribution center)
1933 Reichsführer des VDA as above (succeeded by Dr. Richard Csaki in 1935)
Vorstand der Deutschen Akademie (Chairman of the German Academy)

According to a FW interview with E. W. Bohle DAI was a purely research institution having no political influence and no card catalog of Germans abroad, no training-courses for Party and Reich propagandists. Bohle added that he had no idea whence it derived its income. Same source states that Steinacher wanted VDA to assume

KEY MEN IN THE AUSLANDSORGANISATION AND THE AUSLANDSINSTITUT

. STEINACHER, Hans (continued)

entire responsibility for Germans abroad but that source had forced a separation of functions and had himself taken control of Reichstum (German citizens) abroad. Both DAI and VLA were subsidiary to the Auslands-Organisation, the main body dealing with Germans abroad. 5/

STRÖLIN, Dr. Karl 1/ 4/

Oberburgermeister
(Chief Mayor) of Stuttgart
Chairman of the Deutsches Ausland-Institut (sic) 6/
SA Obergruppenführer

Born 21 October 1890 in Berlin. Protestant. Attended Kadettenhaus Karlsruhe in Berlin-Lichterfelde. Military training in Danzig. Studied statecraft and law at the Stuttgart Technische Hochschule and the Universities of Giessen and Vienna. Was wounded and decorated in World War I.

1920	retired from the Reichswehr
1923	Dr. rer. pol. joined the NSDAP
1925	Stadtamtmann (municipal civil servant) and Geschäftsführer d. Landesverband Wurttemburgische Gaswerke (Manager of the local gas works)
1925	Bezirksleiter (Area Leader) of the Nazi organisation in Stuttgart
1931	Stadtrat (City Councillor) and Gauwirtschaftsberator (Regional Business Adviser) in Stuttgart
1932	Führer des Beamtengruppe d. NSDAP (Leader of an employees' group in the Party)
March 1933	made a Staatskommissar für die Verwaltung Stuttgart (Member of Board of Managers - City of Stuttgart)
July 1933	Mayor of Stuttgart (Oberburgermeister)
up to 1945	SA Ihrenoberführer (Honorary Colonel in the SA) promoted to Obergruppenführer in 1943 3/ Vorstand der Deutsches Ausland-Institut (Chairman of the Foreign Institute) in Stuttgart
1944	Arrested in connection with the Goerdler conspiracy--charged with treason 3/

At the annual meeting of the DAI as reported in the Stuttgarter Neues Tagblatt of 21 September 1933 Chief Mayor Strölin opened the celebration. 6/ He greeted Deputy Gauleiter Schmidt, the representative of Dr. Goebbels and Herr Ruberg, the representative of Alfred Rosenberg's office. 'Representatives of the pan-German organizations were present in great numbers....Only the National Socialist world view is able to give to the idea of the work for Germandom abroad the great significance which is due it.' 6/ According to source 6/ the institute's role as an important adjunct of the Party's Foreign Organization appeared nowhere more clearly than in the work of indoctrination of leaders and agents who carried on the Party's work abroad. 'The Schulungslager for these was in Stuttgart, and the Auslands-Institut played a part in determing its curriculum. The House of Germandom in Stuttgart

KEY MEN IN THE AUSLANDSORGANISATION AND THE AUSLANDSINSTITUT

STRÖLIN, Dr. Karl (continued)

sent out confidential circular letters to its members all over the world containing instructions for the furthering of National Socialist aims all over the world. 6/ Strölin was the chairman of this organization

1945 Now a prisoner of the Allies 3/

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